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YEAR 1913

The AMERICAN DENTAL JOURNAL

BERNARD J. CIGRAND, M. S., D. D. S.

Editor Publisher Proprietor.

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AUGUST, 1913

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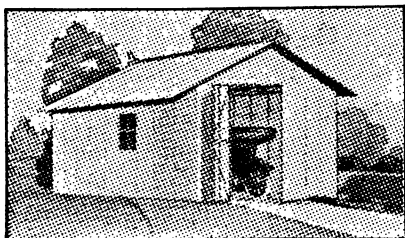
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AMERICAN DENTAL JOURNAL



DR. BERNARD J. CIGRAND
EDITOR :- PUBLISHER :- PROPRIETOR

For the past seven years the writer has been identified with the corps of editors of this dental periodical but for the last two years the entire editorial and literary phases have been under my complete and absolute control; but the advertising features were not without a hamper, as the Journal was published by a trade house. But with July 15th, 1912, advertising and everything under the cover of the American Dental Journal will be in my personal charge, as the entire plant and its good will have come to me by purchase; and from this date on, one half of my time will be devoted to the welfare of this periodical and the great cause and mission of dentistry—as indicated on the title page of this Journal. The foregoing assures the dental profession of an Independent Journal and renders to the practitioners an opportunity of possessing a reliable voice as well as an arena for discussing all matters vital to the progress of the art and science of Dentistry. The

motto of this advanced Dental Periodical shall be:—"Active in all worthy dental affairs but neutral in none."

Very Sincerely, B. J. CIGRAND.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT BATAVIA, ILL.

August 15th EDITORIAL AND COMMENTS

1913

DENTAL IDENTIFICATION—A CIVIC SERVICE

In the July issue of 1910—three years ago—your editor gave a long discussion of the civic service a dentist may perform in identifying the dead. This is not a dental service, as the subject is dead, and hence dentistry in this instance becomes a community service and not a personal one.

There have since the appearance of that July article three historic happenings occurred which impells me to urge again

that we as a profession place our services before both national and local governments.

FIRST. The German government was very anxious to rear a towering monument to the memory of the great writer, Schiller, but there was doubt as to positive identification of the distinguished dead; and as the monument was calculated to be reared above the remains of Schiller, his identification was absolutely



WHO MAY IT BE?

necessary. The identification has finally been effected because of a dental record. The following from *Die Wissenschaft* tells the interesting story:

"Professor Froriep, the anatomist, has succeeded in identifying the skull of the poet Schiller among a confused mass of bones in the crowded Weimar cemetery, principally by means of his teeth, of which he is known to have lost only one, a lower left bicuspid. The flawless strength, beauty and regularity of

the teeth are remarkable; especially so when one remembers that Schiller was 'ailing' for the greater part of his life, and that his last years were overcrowded by persistent ill-health."

In this instance, again, the dental service was not personal,—it was not for Schiller,—it was for the community, for the German nation; hence the dental service was civic. I hope this is clear to the reader, as your editor has for ten years indicated that our professional services are not all personal, and can take on a community or civic phase as well.

SECOND. The new work, recently published, relating to "Old Fort Duquesne" (Pittsburg), by Charles McKnight, pays considerable attention to the fact that one of the distinguished soldiers of General Braddock, a Sir Peter Halket, was identified on the field of battle by the artificial tooth he wore. The McKnight book looks upon the circumstance as remarkable, and has pictured the identification, and your editor has been privileged to reproduce it for the readers of THE AMERICAN DENTAL JOURNAL.

On April 19, 1910, I read a paper at the Chicago Dental Society entitled "What Dentists Have Done for Other Professions," and after showing how Paul Revere identified the remains of General Joseph Warren, who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill, I gave many other similar civic services. Dr. Edmund Noyes, who was one of the dentists discussing my paper, directed attention to the fact that a similar identification occurred at the fall of Braddock, referring to Sir Peter Halket. To those who are especially interested in the details of this dental identification your editor begs leave to refer you to THE AMERICAN DENTAL JOURNAL, page 356, volume IX, No. 7, or to the *Chicago Inter Ocean* of Sunday, August 16, 1908, where you will find a full page on the subject, written by your editor five years ago.

THIRD. This is the most important item of all. In June, 1906, your editor wrote the following to the War Department, and it found its way into many magazines and newspapers at that time:

"That the record which a dentist enters of the professional work done is of both dental as well as civic service may seem

strange, yet this article is intended to demonstrate that the practitioner who makes a record of his services does—aside from the professional phase—a most valuable service to the community.

"It may not be generally known that the body of Dr. Joseph Warren, of Revolutionary fame, was identified by a dentist, and through this aid it was possible for Massachusetts to accord this patriot a lasting monument.

"There are hundreds of similar cases.

"The practitioner little dreams of the importance of his record from the standpoint of the civic service; but if he is reminded that in our own country hundreds of people have been



FINDING SIR PETER HALKET.

identified, and by this means given over to the hands and care of the real relatives, rendering to these stricken relations an unusual and worthy service, he would be more concerned in the definite and exact entries on his book of not alone the work which he performs, but a record of the work of other dentists, and by this accurate record be of definite aid in identifying the remains of bodies which by no other means could be certified.

"The great fire of the Iroquois Theater, which, with all its horrors and indescribable suspenses, had an unusual comfort in the fact that hundreds of these unfortunates could not have had a family burial had it not been for the dental records which dentists supplied and unmistakably identified. By this civic service the parents, the relatives, the friends, and in some few instances the community, were permitted to claim the dead and render in their respective names the funeral services, and accord to their graves the correct marker and monument. Little did the professional dentist think when he recorded the character of his work that he would some day come to the civic call of pronouncing the dead by the legal name, and have the state authorities receive his testimony as the final court of identification.

"This stamps the services of a dentist in a higher and more important character than he had been conscious of attaining; and the result is that, with a due and higher appreciation of his civic service, he will be more anxious to make his entries accurate; and, further, may receive a consideration at the hands of the authorities which he now does not command, because it is not generally known that his records are of value in this particular.

"In criminal cases, too, the service of the dental record is playing a more important place than in days gone by. In fact, this phase of our service is being recognized as of a dual character, in that both the murderer and his victim can be identified by the dental record. Possibly the most prominent case on the criminal records is that brought out in the trial of the murderer of Dr. George Parkman, a noted millionaire of Boston, by Professor John W. Webster, of Harvard.

"History abounds with similar cases, where every vestige and every vascular and osseous tissue was destroyed either by fire or by the process of decay, yet the dental organs were in perfect preservation. In some instances all human material was disintegrated—and even the teeth destroyed—by the elements, and dental substitutes were still in existence and led to the identification.

"All this goes to demonstrate the important function the

dental practitioner plays in not alone his strictly professional way, but in the civic or popular service attitude.

"If a proper appreciation were accorded to the procedures of dental identification, not only would we have a mere record of the dental services we perform, but we would be impelled, if paid, to enter a record of the other dental conditions, as relates to missing teeth and the dental work of other operators. To this we would add a date and insert the card in an index for ready reference. This important feature of dental identification might—and with no great task be improved by filing away a model of both the upper and lower maxillary conditions, and thus have an unmistakable record of the individual. This form of registry would be essential for men who are about to undertake some hazardous task, where life is quite likely to be subjected to the severities, such as in war or exploration.

"When you stand before the government monuments on the fields of battle (which since have become the national cemeteries) and observe the markers, huge and small, designated, 'To the Unknown Dead,' the thought comes: Why this impossibility of identification? The answer from the government came: 'Because there was nothing upon which to found identification when the government finally determined regular burial.'

"Here, then, comes the true civic service of the dentist. Why should not all the generals and the under officers be subjected to some dental surgeon or dental operator, either prosthetic or operative practitioner, and have a correct chart made of his dental organs, and also a model in plaster; all of which could be filed away in the surgeon-general's office or the divisional general's headquarters. A similar chart of the soldiers in both the regular and the state military divisions could be enforced. The value of such a procedure is far beyond the estimate of any person's imagination. The work should be quickly and accurately accomplished; and the dental practitioner in the army would be of invaluable aid when it came to identifying the dead general or his soldier boys. This work belongs to us. We can inaugurate much in the field of civics; and it is not for us to wait until the public comes to us and urges these things, for

they are not familiar with our capacities, and are not in a position to contemplate our fields of operation.

"In countless other ways would a dental record be of service in a civic way. People who are about to journey across the seas, and be subjected to varied and uncertain dangerous conditions and circumstances, would be wise to have such a record made, the value of which would possibly make it certain for them to be buried in a family lot.

"The theater calamities of the world and the volcanic eruptions—all these great wordly disturbances—bring the subject of dental identification to the surface. Give the matter some thought from this phase, since the dental side has received considerable attention in the past."

My letter to the War and Navy Departments merited a courteous reply, and while some of the journals gave it editorial notice, nothing worthy of attention appeared.

But finally—and to our credit—the War Department and Naval Department are giving the matter consideration, as indicated in the following government bulletin:

"As a positive means of identification the dental charts are valuable in military service. The charts show at a glance—and far more impressively than words could ever do—teeth filled, crowned, treated, extracted, irregular, etc. Also the size of cavities on individual surfaces of teeth; also kind of filling, or crown or bridge. The character of the work, if gold, is designated with gold paint; if amalgam, with aluminum paint. Much valuable information is to be found in memoranda of anything of special importance—malformation and malposition of teeth and jaws, mechanical injuries to teeth and jaws, polypus of pulp, pyorrhœa, erosions, stains, reflex pains, regulating appliances, painful and difficult eruption of third molars, etc. While the charts are simply official records of the peculiarities of the teeth and of the operations performed upon them, yet they have furnished reliable evidence in several cases of drowning, as the teeth retained their features and peculiarities when other external examinations were wanting in establishing personal identity."

Now that the government takes notice of this identification

chart, why not arrange to make perfect our methods of entry, photographs and models lend our services in a civic manner.

If the reader is in possession of any additional information where the teeth became evidence of identification, in either the dead or the living, please mail same to the editor and oblige.

MAKING BEAUTY

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

[What a tribute to the dental profession is found in these lines! Every practitioner is daily engaged in beautifying the face and bringing service to mankind.—EDITOR.]

Methinks there is no greater work in life
Than making beauty. Can the mind conceive
One little corner in celestial realms
Unbeautiful or dull or commonplace?
Or picture ugly angels, illy clad?
Beauty and splendor, opulence and joy,
Are attributes of God and His domain.
As so are worth and virtue. But why preach
Of virtue only to the sons of men,
Ignoring beauty, till they think it sin?
Why, if each dweller on this little globe
Could know the sacred meaning of that word,
And understand its deep significance,
Men's thoughts would form in beauty, till their dreams
Of heaven would find expression in their lives,
However humble; they themselves would grow
Godlike, befitting such a fair estate.
Let us be done with what is only good—
Demanding here and now the beautiful—
Lest, with the mind and eye on earth untrained,
We shall be ill at ease when heaven is gained.

If you like the AMERICAN DENTAL JOURNAL, the best method of expressing your approval is to mail one dollar to Dr. B. J. Cigrand, editor, publisher and proprietor. This is the only dental journal in America that is independent. It does not devote its pages to any other purpose than the general welfare of the entire profession.

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS

DR. WELCH'S PHILOSOPHY

[Dr. T. B. Welch, who for many years was the editor of the *Items of Interest*, and later of *Welch's Monthly*, was a scholarly member of our profession, and while he did not possess the degree D.D.S., he owned the one M.D. in its more extended meaning. When your editor was a young graduate he received many encouraging letters from the venerable journalist. Recently, while looking over this correspondence and philosophy, I decided to publish some of Dr. Welch's advice. It did me good, and may bring no harm to my readers.—EDITOR.]

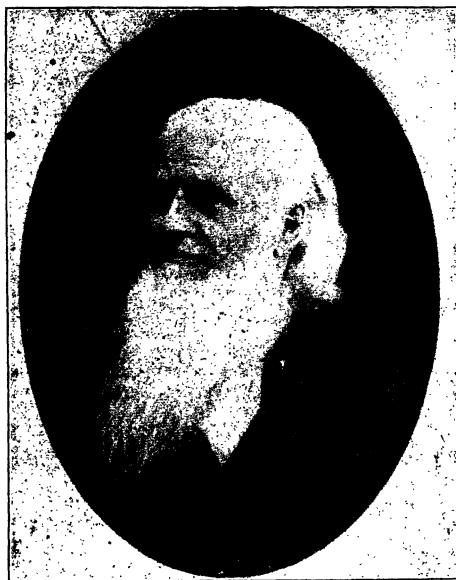
By hearing of so many ways of doing the same thing we sometimes become confused; and yet we may learn something from all these different processes. When we hear a man say there is but one way of successfully filling a root we may be pretty sure he has not learned all there is for him to know. And also when he says there is but one best kind of gold to use, and only one best way of using it, and only one best set of instruments.

True prosperity means the gradual enlargement, strengthening and maturity of all our powers; the growth in skill, pleasure and patronage, and our increasing dignity, influence and usefulness in the community. Steady, faithful, persevering work is pretty sure to bring all these if we live clean, cheerful, wholesome lives.

Learn as quickly as possible to stand at the chair erect and to work with ease and grace. This twisting into a corkscrew, or turning the whole body into a bow, is ungraceful, tiresome and unhealthy. Bring your patient's head where you can stand erect and work to advantage and ease. But here, too, you may fall into an objectionable way of pulling your patient's head out of joint and rudely twisting the head and body into all manner of shapes, even leaning on the bosom for a pillow. Act intelligently and like a gentleman, and you will save yourself and the one you are working for much annoyance and fatigue.

Instead of avoiding difficult work, be determined to acquire the skill to do it successfully. For instance, there is not one dentist in fifty that can kill abscesses, and not one in a hundred that can prevent their forming. Give yourself no rest till you can do both.

Commence by doing your very next act thoroughly, intelligently and enthusiastically, and improve every act, every moment and every opportunity to the very best advantage.



DR. T. B. WELCH.

Such a course continued will surely bring something to pass worthy of your life.

Poor tools are generally an evidence of a poor workman. A keen edge and a well-directed stroke give speed and good work, and are a wonderful satisfaction to the patient.

How often in our final experience we find what at the time seemed to the disaster of our life is really our greatest gain.

Let us look right in the mirror and see for ourselves what we are. We used to have a little pride in caring for the lay of our hair, the fashion of our clothes and the style of our general appearance; but now, are we sure that if we could see ourselves as others see us we should not see our hair matted, our clothes seedy and our bearing lazy, as compared even with a few years ago? Have we the same spring in our walk, smile in our face and suavity in our manners? The excuse that we are growing old is not sufficient. We should grow old gracefully. Besides, it is the character of our life, not our years, that tells our age.

The trouble with some of us is that we want to grow too fast. We tire of the slow, hard drudgery of details and trying duties, and attempt to jump over and beyond them into the skill and emoluments of a matured business. But it is not to be. The man who frets over these annoyances and seeks to escape them will possess a superficial character. It took six long periods to bring about a world. Everything that grows fast decays fast, and is of little worth. While we should seek every avenue of improvement, we should be contented with slow growth if we would have a maturity that is healthful, firm and enduring. So of our business; to be of worth and wealth the foundation must be well laid, and every detail of its superstructure precise, solid and enduring. Our study must be broad and deep; our skill must be specific and minute, and our experience must come by the most patient painstaking. Good theories are made up of established facts, and these facts must be the outcome of well wrought details and experiences. Every act must be intelligent.

[If you do not think anything of the above, read it later, when the noise in the street has died down and you are in a more reflective mood.—
EDITOR.]

If you possess any item of general dental interest, and it has not appeared in any of our professional journals or magazines, please send it to me, and due and proper credit will be given you. Our profession certainly has arrived at a point where it can support a monthly periodical calculated to be broad and historically inclusive.

SUCCESS IS THE THOUGHT OF LIFE

BY DR. C. S. STOCKTON, NEWARK, N. J.

[In the death of Dr. Stockton the profession has lost a truly great man. He was a scholar and a leader. Shortly before he died your editor wrote him these lines: "The readers could profit by a sermon from you. Choose the text. I will bring the congregation." His reply was characteristic: "I will preach to the readers of the AMERICAN DENTAL JOURNAL, but there will be arrow-points in the flowers. Your journal appeals to me. You are striving to have the profession take broad and liberal views, and inculcate the literary taste as well as an appreciation for the scientific and historical. May the Lord continue to prosper the cause you have these score of years so fearlessly advocated." Lines like these certainly lend strength.—EDITOR.]

[Continued from page 534, July issue.]

It is curious to notice how a little thing will destroy a great pleasure. What is the majesty or loveliness of Yosemite to him whose black molar is calling him away from mountain and valley to be in sympathy with its obstreperous outcries. The resources of pain seem largely to predominate over those of pleasure; there seems to be ten avenues for the one to one for the other; pleasure is evanescent and pain is lingering. Blessed is the man who can allay it somewhat. What hero will requite him who, though he never groaned in battle and is all unused to the melting moods, bows before the power of the demons boring into the very soul of sensibility.

Lives are sometimes abnormally shortened by the endurance of excessive pain; and today it is not so much work as rack which breaks down constitutions—the wear and tear and exasperation of nerves. The patriarchs lived their hundreds of years because they simply vegetated; a man at 30 now is a condensed Methuselah. Well for science if she follows out what she has so well begun in the prolongation of human life by the banishment of pain. Already the duration of life seems on the increase, and the over-sanguine look forward with hope to recovery of pristine longevity.

Delineate before your fancy the picture of a toothless specimen of the *genus homo*. The sound of the grinding is low.

The poet's oft-quoted line is falsified; a thing of beauty is not a joy forever, especially when the lips are sunken and expressionless, when the language of Shakespeare and Macaulay degenerates into an indistinct guttural and mumble. He becomes a mocking death's-head, a very genius of famine. All the lines of beauty are obliterated. What would be the Venus de Medici or Beatrice de Cenci without the warm, sensuous curves of the lips? All the force of character departs, for the mouth lines, more than any fictitious cranial bumps, are the proper indices of the brain within. How does the appearance



TOOTHLESS AND FRIENDLESS.

of our luckless wight prejudice him in the estimation of the public, who judge him forceless and effeminate! Even the power of the tongue, either for kindness or malice, depends on the presence of the teeth. While it might be a blessing to humanity if some of our effervescent talkers would be visited with a caries which should leave their gums tenantless, where would be the eloquence of orators without the incisors? But this is not the worst—moroseness sets in, and the hapless wit becomes a confirmed Puritan. Where are their gibes now—

their songs, their flashes of merriment that were wont to set the table in a roar? Not one now to mock their own grinning! Quite chop-fallen! Bad teeth or few, with the attendant imperfect mastication, the prelude to all the gloomy horrors of dyspepsia, wherein the sufferer's self-consciousness is only consciousness of a stomach, give rise to all hopeless views of life and man's destiny. Even hope flags—that sentiment which is said to remain with us to the extremest verge of life. Faith departs; the gods forsake the sky; kind Providence is replaced by a melancholy and miserable chance; all thought and feeling are dead, and the tides of life ebb to the lowest; the most fantastic and atheistic views in philosophy are adopted readily; the whole universe seems bound by irrefragable chains of suffering and remorse; the stars shine with a yellowish glare to his gangrened vision, and a settled misanthropy possesses him, taunts him ever with the unanswerable interrogation, "Is life worth living?"

Consider how all this mournful record might have been reversed by a proper attention to to our art. While happiness may not be the end of life nor the test of virtue, yet the pursuit of it is noble and engrosses all; and oftener than elsewhere it may be chased down and captured in a dental chair. Here beauty is regained, character brought back, the esteem of the public repurchased, hope restored, the world clothed in beauty, life shone to be full of desire and worth, the throne of the Deity unveiled and the silver cloud turned out. Pessimism is pushed out by a rejoicing optimism which believeth all things, hopeth all things. A tooth root may thus become a root of all evil, and its extraction may operate like the eradication of original sin. The dental profession has not, perhaps, had the credit due them as creators of English literature; but Milton could never have written "Paradise Lost," nor Tennyson have composed the reflective "In Memoriam," nor Gladstone or Stanley made Parliament and Westminster ring with eloquence, had they not first well masticated and digested good English beef; requiring jaws in good order under the care of a dentist.

Neither can we pass on without noticing somewhat elaborately that grandest discovery in modern healing, the use of

anæsthetics. This great boon has given the world a foretaste of that time when there shall be no more sickness; neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things have passed away. While the most critical operations are being performed men may have visions of the lotus-eaters, "with half-shut eyes, ever to seem falling asleep in a half-dream," feeling that "there is no joy but calm," "resting weary limbs on beds of asphodel," and whispering, "Surely slumber is more sweet than toil." How much of the unspeakable horror of war is mitigated, and the primal curse upon Mother Eve in mercy assuaged! "I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy conception; in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children." While one would be writhing in agony, to be floating upon a calm and shoreless sea, oppressed only with a delicious sense of our own infinitude and ecstasy! While busy phantasy conjures us with gorgeous dreams! To sleep—and by a sleep to say we end the heartache and the thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to—'tis a consummation devoutly to be wished. But the wished-for boon is found. What King Lemuel says of wine is truer of the ethers and chloroforms and the nitrous oxides: "Let him drink and forget his poverty and remember his misery no more."

What statistical table could give the lives saved when the surgeon could work with his patient under this dreamful influence? How rapidly and unerringly he can use his implements, undistracted by the moanings of the subject or the panic of the friends! How often would the debilitated frame have been unable to endure the exhausting drain upon the nerves by operations which are now rendered safe! The man is as unconscious that his tooth is gone as is the victim of the clever oriental executioner—not knowing himself decapitated until the latter obligingly gave him some snuff, and the head therewith tumbled off. But there is enough pain in the world—for which there can be no narcotic or opiate—that we bless Providence for this.

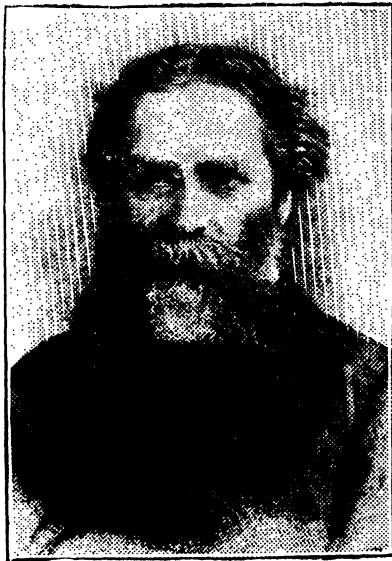
[To be continued.]

THE FLOWER OF DENTISTRY

BY DR. B. J. CIGRAND.

All nations have certain flowers as symbolic of its people. All states have chosen certain flowers as representative of the commonwealth, and the same is true of the professions, and even the trades. Why can not dentistry, that greatest of human aids, be equally represented by some life in the floral kingdom.

By a strange coincidence there is a most common posy which I believe might with propriety act as the symbol of dent-



JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

istry, and it might embellish our choicest tokens.

This flower, with its dental phase, is none other than that much beloved "dandelion." It has for ages been coupled with the idea of dental strength, and also is symbolic of life and light.

In many languages it has this same association, and hence

its emblematic element would be easily understood. In Germany the flower is *loewenzahn*, or "lion's tooth." The English term "dandelion" has the same meaning, being of French origin.

In a work on heraldry I recently wrote that the dandelion is from the French "*dent de lion*," or "lion's tooth," and in nearly all languages it bears a similar name. The analogy that led to this name become quite clear when we remember that the lion was the animal symbol of the sun. The yellow dandelion, with its golden rays, is a miniature representation of the sun, and through association its rays are identical with the lion's teeth.

This flower is a native of America, but is found in all sections of the civilized world, and has a medicinal virtue which may be applied in the treatment of diseased oral conditions.

How well it is beloved by the people is happily stated by James Russell Lowell:

THE DANDELION

Dear common flower, that grow'st beside the way,
Fringing the dusty road with harmless gold,
First pledge of blithesome May;
Which children pluck, and, full of pride, uphold,
High-hearted buccaneers, o'erjoyed that they
An El Dorado in the grass have found,
Which not the rich earth's ample round
May match in wealth—thou art more dear to me
Than all the prouder summer blooms may be.

In the springtime, when you see the fields golden with these flowers, contemplate the millions of teeth it has, and its plentitude seems to be willing to represent a "tooth for a tooth."

It is a golden tooth, and, like a crown of glory, represents life and strength. The human tooth has the same heraldic symbolism.

Many of the subscribers are sending in the names of prospective dental students. The publisher will credit you with 25 cents for each name, and this will admit of your paying a year's subscription to THE AMERICAN DENTAL JOURNAL.

DENTISTS AS SPEAKERS

BY MR. WILLIAM WHITFORD,

Official Stenographer for many Local and National Professional Societies

[Continued from page 522, July issue.]

[Mr. Whitford, who is well known to every reader of the AMERICAN DENTAL JOURNAL, has consented to present an essay which will be most interesting and instructive. We trust all readers will absorb what he has to say. His experience and ability is here splendid proof of his grasp of the subject.—EDITOR.]

RATE OF SPEAKING

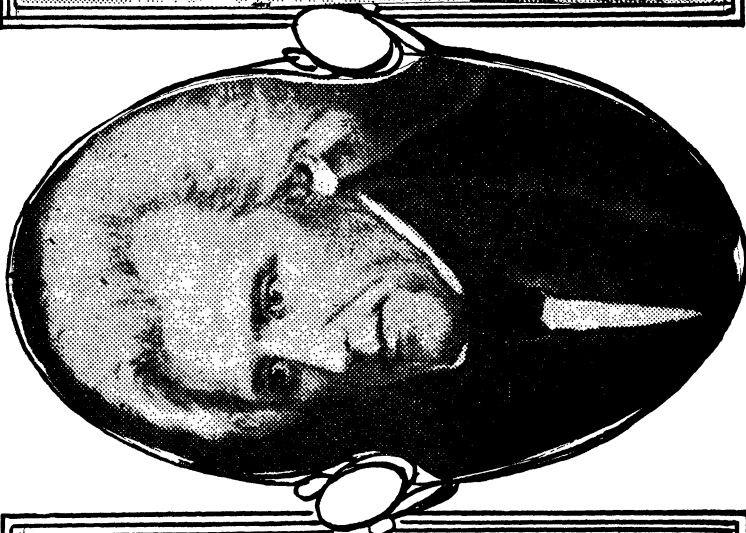
The average rate of public speaking is put down in most shorthand text-books at 120 words per minute. This average is too high for the dental profession, whose members deal largely in technical terms. The rate of speaking of some of greatest orators varies from 100 to 130 words per minute. It is said that John Bright and Gladstone, in beginning their speeches, rarely exceeded 85 words per minute, and during flights of oratory they would reach 150 words per minute for a short time. Bryan, the present secretary of state, in delivering an address to a large audience in Chicago some time ago, spoke so slowly that his speech was taken verbatim by an expert typewriter operator. He did not exceed 82 words per minute. The late Col. Ingersoll, one of America's greatest orators, spoke at the rate of 130 words per minute, and could keep it up for hours without, apparently, any strain on his voice, which was that of a sustained, animated conversational tone. My estimate of his rate of speaking is based on a lecture which I reported for a local newspaper many years ago. At that time the colonel spoke for two hours and forty minutes. Henry Clay's eloquence could not be brought on paper—at times slow, and then as rapid as lightning.

PRECISION

Precision is also of the utmost importances, and can only be attained by a nice discrimination in the use of words. Such words should be chosen as shall express the exact shade and



HENRY CLAY



ANDREW JACKSON



J. Q. ADAMS

quality of meaning required by the context. John Quincy Adams was an expert in diction.

AMBIGUITY

Ambiguity is another foe to clearness. The arrangement, as well as the language, should be such that we not only may, but that we *must*, be understood. The first principle of strong oral composition demands the employment of as few words as will clearly express the thought. This rule, carefully followed, will eliminate redundancy, circumlocution and all kindred evils that weaken the style of many otherwise good speakers.

ANALYSIS AND PLAN OF DELIVERY

Much depends upon the analysis of the subject and the plan of delivery. Many dentists, gifted with a certain eloquence of voice and manner, have a faculty of entertaining their auditors with a sort of medley in which neither plan nor purpose is apparent. They may discontinue speaking at any point, and no one would feel its incompleteness or be in anywise disconcerted. After hearing such a speaker one is conscious of having remembered nothing in particular, and carries away no impression save that of being pleased. With other dentists the marshaling of sentences and propositions is apparent from the beginning, and the march to a conclusion as concerted and orderly as the advancing columns of an army. Andrew Jackson was forceful and direct, and used few adjectives.

As one of the greatest elements of success in good speaking, may be mentioned careful and thorough preparation, and a clear idea of the subject to be discussed. No dentist can expect to sway his hearers unless he is a perfect master of the subject in hand. In growing earnest, impressive, or in reaching for a climax, it is not necessary for him to rant and roar.

Many dentists begin speaking before they know precisely what they mean to say. Others perceive things clearly; and those having this power, though of slow mind, may speak more coherently and fluently than those who, without clearness of thought, possess greater animation. The unlearned and untrained may think as deeply, within the circle of their powers, as the accomplished; and frequently, on account of freedom

from abstraction or distraction produced by a multiplicity of ideas, they penetrate to the heart of a subject, and reason more shrewdly and correctly than do the educated. This is particularly true of country dentists. In discussing ordinary dental topics they frequently surpass the average college professor in clearness of thought, command of language, ease and vigor of expression.

PAUCITY OF LANGUAGE

Paucity of language is a common defect of extemporaneous speech, and a stenographic report of several speeches delivered by the same person will exhibit this defect in a mortifying manner, when, in response to the requests of those who have heard them, the orator attempts to collect them for publication. It is then difficult for him to believe his vocabulary so meager, the forms of his sentences so similar, that so many phrases often recur, and that there seems to be an irresistible tendency to use the same words, even when other words express the shade of meaning which he endeavors to communicate with greater accuracy than the familiar terms which go so trippingly over his lips. Excess of repetition in the same speech is a serious evil, and sufficient to account for the lack of success which attends many who are nobly endowed in voice and figure, and not destitute of a rich and expressive vocabulary.

OFT-RECURRING PHRASES

Scattered throughout a reporter's note-book will be found such oft-recurring phrases as "Permit me to say," "I am ready to declare," "I am bound to maintain," "This is a fact, and nobody can deny it," "I don't mean this," "In addition to this I mean," "What I mean is this," "It seems to me," "It appears to me," "One word more and I have done."

These are a few of many examples of such oft repeated expressions. The legal and ministerial professions are as guilty as the dental profession in this regard. An old dentist once said to me that whenever a man used such phrases during an impromptu speech he was, "simply sparring for thought, and as filling material they came in nicely, but should never appear in print."

[To be continued.]



MISCELLANEOUS

RESTORATION OF INCISIVE PORTIONS OF INCISORS

Select a suitable Logan crown and cut down pin and porcelain till the remaining incisive portion exactly completes the natural contour of the tooth. Place two anchor screws in the tooth, on each side of the pulp, and drill two holes in the porcelain, with diamond drill, to receive the protruding portion of the anchor screws. Cement in place, completing a clever deception.—*Robt. D. McBride.*

STERILIZING INSTRUMENTS

Bake and sift fine sand. Fill a large-mouthed candy jar two-thirds full of the prepared sand and saturate with pure trikresol. Plunge any instrument into the sand for a few minutes, wipe off the sand and dip in alcohol. The sand mechanically cleanses the instruments and the trikresol disinfects them.—*Exchange.*

PREPARATION OF ROOT FOR CROWNING

Before excising the natural crown take a piece of French tubing about one eighth inch wide and a little smaller than the tooth to be crowned; carefully work it up on the neck of the tooth, close to the gum, without causing too much pain. Allow the patient to wear it for forty eight hours. You can then face the root off, under the gum line, without laceration, hemorrhage or discomfort. If the natural crown is broken off, build down with cement sufficiently to give room to adjust rubber tubing.—*F. E. Judson.*

WATER-TIGHT AMALGAM FILLINGS

To make a water-tight joint a smooth and even surface

against which to pack amalgam is an important requisite. A spirit varnish will dry quickly and also fill the tubuli, leaving a beautiful smooth surface against which amalgam can be packed so perfectly as to exclude moisture and thus prevent oxidation.—*E. J. Waye.*

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Our vegetarian poses as an authority on teeth because his own are nearly all false, and each false tooth "represents many days of pain, one or more unsuccessful fillings and final extraction." If he had tried the filling before the pain he might have been better off. However, he has found out how to keep the teeth he has in health; it is by using nuts as a diet "Meat is not adapted for human teeth, as the use of toothpicks proves; no one wants a toothpick after bread or peanuts." We are inclined to say, with the late Lord Derby: "If this is a remedy, we prefer the disease."—*British Journal.*



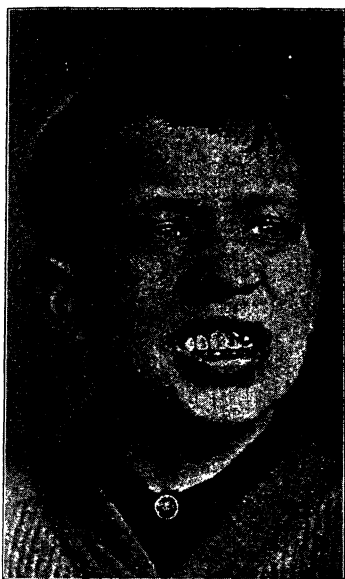
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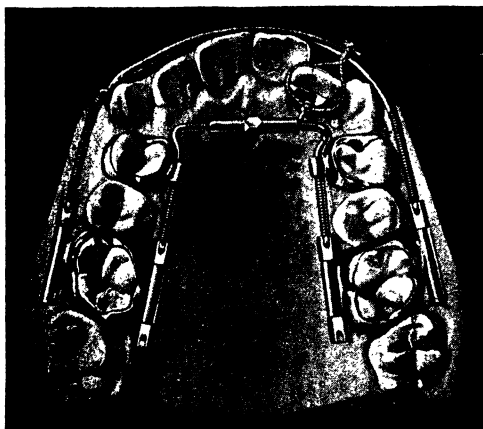
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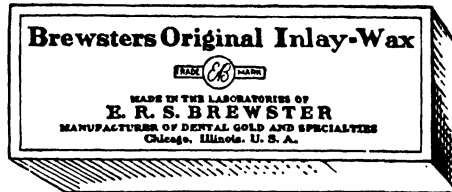
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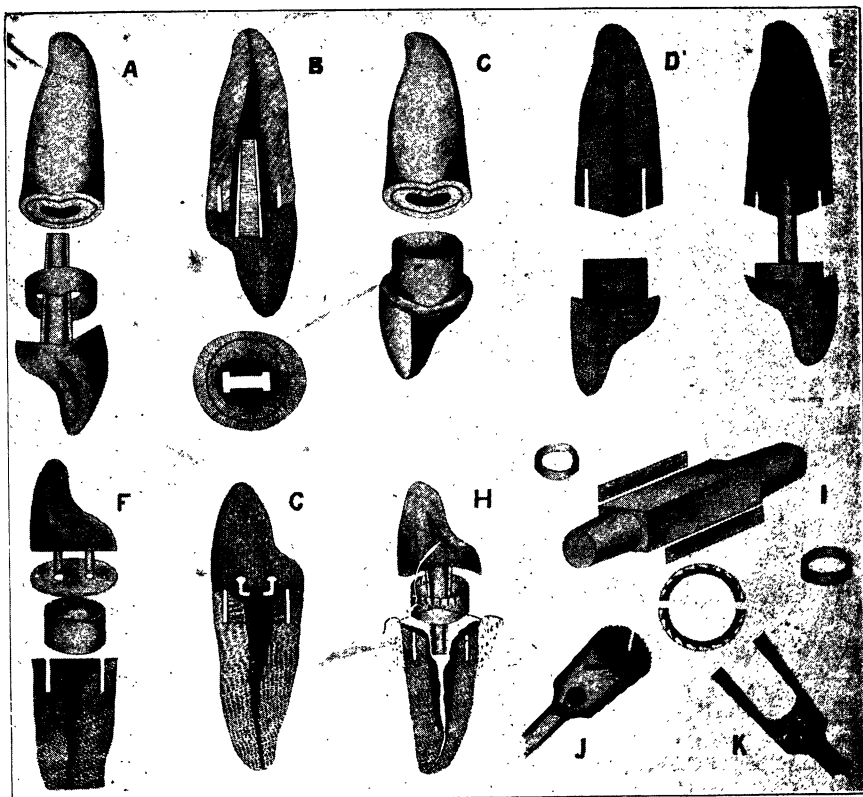
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The Intra-Dental Band System

By Dr. B. J. Cigrand



The above engraving illustrates the several uses of the Intra-Dental Band, as given in a clinic at the Tenth Anniversary celebration of the Odontographic Society of Chicago. Papers on this method were read at the Tri-Union Dental Meeting (Maryland, Washington, D. C., and Virginia) at Baltimore, June 3, 1898. Papers and clinics given at Illinois and Iowa State and Dental Societies.

Figs. A and B—Logan Crown, with Intra-Dental Band.

Figs. C and D—New crown, with band acting as a post.

Fig. E—Richmond crown, with Intra-Dental Band.

Figs. F and G—New porcelain crown, held by Intra-Dental Band.

Fig. H—Badly decayed root, with Intra-Dental Band.

Fig. I—Gauge-mandrel and complementary bands

Figs. J and K—New trephine for preparing and trimming roots.

Figs. I, J and K—Instruments for constructing Intra Dental Band.

(Patent applied for.) System complete, \$5.00.

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We take pleasure in welcoming our old friend, Dr. Bernard J. Cigrand, Batavia, Ill., to a seat on the editorial tripod.

He writes that he has purchased the *American Dental Journal* and expects to conduct it as an independent journal, free from all "entangling alliances" with trade or other interests, under the following declaration of principles:

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"These be brave words, my brethren," and THE DENTAL SUMMARY wishes Dr. Cigrand and his enterprise most hearty Godspeed.

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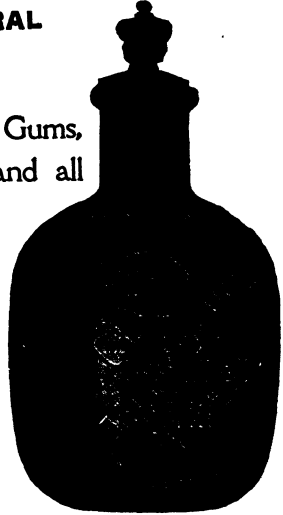
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